

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1916

No. 38

MY SHOES

Says the lawyer—have a hard Judge to please. I used to listen to all sorts of arguments, but my feet put in a plea for mercy. On a true bill from a grand jury of users. I gave Invictus a trial. It was good counsel, and I concurred in the decision of the jury. To sum up in brief—the "Upper court has confirmed as "Sole residuary" of my feet.

INVICTUS SHOES



Fitted and Sold by
J. V. Berscht
made in CANADA

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your
WILD DUCKS
and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions
Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Pay Your Taxes

There is only ten more days in which you will be able to take advantage of the discount on your taxes which become payable in full on October 1st. It is your duty as well as to your advantage to pay these taxes and so assist the town to finance matters in a business like manner and save its reputation.

Electrical Superintendent Resigns

The Council met in regular session on Monday night all the Council and officers with the exception of Councillor Wood being present.

Several communications were read. One from Carstairs re supplying that town with electric power; one from Superintendent Mjolsness tendering his resignation to take effect on November 30th; and another from Capt. (Dr.) Gaddes re taxes on his lot on Railway Ave.

After some discussion the Council decided to leave the matter of supplying electric power to Carstairs in the hands of a committee, composed of the Mayor, J. R. Good, chairman of the electric light committee, Secretary Brusso and Superintendent Mjolsness. The matter also to be again taken up with Olds. The committee is to report back to Council.

The resignation of Superintendent Mjolsness was then taken up. The reason Mr. Mjolsness is resigning is because he is going into business for himself and also to look after his own and his mother's interests at Bergen. Councillor Reed and the Mayor both reported that they had offered him every inducement to stay on but that for the above reasons he could not consider them. While it has been known for some time that Mr. Mjolsness has been thinking of resigning the Council regretted very much in having to accept same.

The communication from Dr. Gaddes re back taxes on property was filed as the Doctor has joined the Overseas forces and cannot be compelled to pay these taxes until he is discharged.

Several bills that had been laid over from time to time on account of lack of funds were passed and ordered paid.

The coal situation for the electric light plant for the winter was again taken up and it was reported by the Secretary that a car of coal which had been ordered from a different company at a much cheaper rate had proved very satisfactory both in price and in heat units. This coal is cheaper by about \$1.75 per ton than the coal formerly used and the company want the town to stock up with it this fall. However, as it will be difficult to finance any very large amount at once, especially for freight, the matter was left in the hands of the Chairman of the Light Committee, Councillor Good, and Secretary Brusso to see what arrangements can be made.

The Mayor and Councillor Reed reported their interview with Mr. McMillan and Mr. Bright re the Rosebud hotel which was reported in last week's issue.

The Mayor again brought up the matter of the disgraceful state of some of the roads in town, mentioning especially the part in front of Mr. Studer's warehouse, boundary street east of Mr. McLean's residence and other places.

The chairman of Public Works, Councillor Herber, stated that he had been unable to secure the necessary help for some days but that he intended to get to work again this week as he had been promised teams.

The Mayor again brought the attention of the Council to the financial situation stating that there was such a considerable amount of back taxes which were not being paid up that the situation was grave with the amount of money owing the School Board, Bank, etc., and asked them to consider the advisability of taking advantage of the amendment passed at the last session of the provincial government allowing towns to assess on improvements on land for the term of four years.

The Council then adjourned.

Flour Mill Be Run This Winter

Mr B. E. Spink, manager of the Strong & Dowler elevator at the flour mills, states that the mills will be kept running all winter this year supplying the B. C. trade with flour and chop. His firm is making preparations not only to mill local grains but to ship in grain from outside points to supply their B. C. customers, and that the Didsbury mills will be the headquarters for their milling business. This is good news as it means that the mills will again present their old time activity.

Strong & Dowler are building nine new elevators at different points this year, and when they are finished they will have a chain of fifty elevators in the province.

Mountain View Municipal Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held on Saturday, September 2nd, 1916.

Members present, Reeve D. McCuen, Councillors T. E. Smith, W. E. Flinn, Geo. Metz, Wm. Rupp. Absent Councillor H. E. Pearson.

The reeve called the meeting to order at 11.30 a. m., when the minutes of the meeting held on Saturday, August 5th, 1916 were read and adopted on motion of Councillor W. E. Flinn.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that this Council do now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 p. m. Carried.

A number of communications were read and ordered filed.

The report of weed inspector W. F. Moritz was then read to the Council.

Moved by Councillor W. E. Flinn that this Council approve of the action of Councillor T. E. Smith in moving and rebuilding fence so that the diversion through the N. W. 21-32-1-5 could be utilized. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor paysheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor Metz that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Didsbury on Saturday, October 7th, 1916. Carried.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Notice to Cream Shippers

Beginning September 16th and until further notice, I quote the following prices for the different grades of Cream:

Sweet Cream, 35c per lb. Butterfat No. 1 Churning 33c per lb.

Owing to the large export demand for Butter the market will be good for balance of season. I anticipate a further advance in the near future, and may be able to advance the above prices considerably. If so you will get the benefit. Ship your Milk or Cream to me and secure the Highest Market Price the year round.

R. LeBLANC,
Clover Hill Creamery

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,048.45
Amos Wilson..... 5 00
\$2,053.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged... \$848.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$450.32
Eli Shantz..... 5.00
A Friend..... 1 00
456.32

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—

Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

LOST—A 34-4 Auto Tyre with rim. Finder please express to Hislop's Hardware Store, Carstairs.

LOST—Between town and Allan Hunsperger's a blue coat. Finder please return to this office.

LOST—On road between Didsbury and Elkton on Saturday, September 9th, a small parcel of letters addressed to Mrs. Coates, and Mr. Hogan of Elkton. Please return to Mrs. Geo. Hogg, Elkton, P. O.

FOR SALE—A medium sized safe in good order. Just the thing for a farmer or small business man. Apply to Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Purebred barred rock cockerels, also a quantity of table fowls. Apply James Hughes, Phone 1009.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen



Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted for Russian Aeroplanes

A new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Murometz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own.

As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airmen even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometz can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars, can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

How to Drink Milk

Sip milk slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a tumblerful, and take only a good teaspoonful at one sip. This is the ideal way in which to drink milk. When milk finds its way into the stomach, it is instantly curdled. If you drink a large quantity at once it is curdled into one big mass, only on the outside of which the juices of the stomach can work.

If you drink it in little sips, each sip is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassful finally finds itself in a loose lump, made up of little lumps, upon which the stomach's juices may act readily. Many people who like milk, and know its value as a strength-giver, think they cannot use it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would drink it in the manner suggested.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Dynamiting Mosquitoes

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N.J., for the wiping out of mosquito-breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddonfield avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained, would fill again with the first rain.

Someone suggested dynamiting the holes, and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet in depth in the centre of each pool, then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood.—Philadelphia North American News.



Cool, Cosy and Comfortable

WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

W. N. U. 1121

The Only Peace Possible

When Germany Has Sacrificed Its Dream of Universal Domination

Today the only peace possible is with a Germany having sacrificed its dream of universal domination and having declared willingness to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unhindered by any criminal intent. It was the kind of peace of which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French Socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France and her allies intend to secure—a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by several of the allied governments, notably that of Great Britain.—L'Humanite, Paris.

Preservation of Fences

An experiment covering twenty years to determine the value of post treatment was recently completed.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
2. By filling rock around the post when set.

3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.

4. By the open tank method, of treatment, which consisted in keeping the post and treating fluid heated up to the boiling point for two to three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.

2. That filling in around the post with stone or brickbats does not increase the durability.

3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.

4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.

5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method, are cheaper and just as durable as the high-priced cedar posts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Discoverer's Reward

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sweet sake of clarity, a theatrical performance took place, in which the charmer was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterwards the shy admirer drew near, his love made valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first one to tell me so," said the damsel, with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"What reward?" she asked.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last, and successfully.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published, for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martin's le Grand Magazine.

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with—"Halloa, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily, "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and I'm thinking o' the present."

The German Character

Henry Ward Beecher Knew Germany as a Nation of Hypocrites More Than Forty Years Ago

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote Germany down as a nation of hypocrites. In the light of German lies and deceit in this war, what the great preacher said in 1875 can be keenly appreciated now.

"It is wonderful what bad neighbors poor Germany seems to have. There is that great hectoring Belgium trying to pick a quarrel with her. There is France, recovering from her great defeat with a rapidity which shows very little consideration for Germany's feelings. Austria, too, retains her sovereignty over twelve million subjects of German race, which, of course, is exasperating to the great empire. And don't Holland and Denmark persist in holding on to their nice bits of seacoast with an obstinacy as annoying as Naboth's of old? And isn't there the Pope, who, as everyone knows, has countless armies at his back ready to march to Berlin? It really looks as if poor Germany might feel obliged to go to war with somebody, just to keep the peace! And to make her case harder, the unsympathizing persist in thinking that if there is a war in Europe at present it will probably be because Germany—or the group of soldiers who rule Germany—chooses it."—Ottawa Journal.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Minister (who has kindly offered to write to parishioner's son at the front): Now, Mrs. McIntosh, is there anything else you'd like to say? Mrs. McIntosh: Ye might just finish wi' "Excuse the bad writin' an' spellin'," and that'll dae fine, sir.—London Opinion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at passers by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

"Look at what?" asked the pocket-book snatcher.

"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!"—Washington Star.

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."—Answers.



In scrubbing floors
Old Dutch
makes the brush
go a lot easier



India is Helping

Men and Money Continue to Be Forthcoming to Assist Britain in Struggle

An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"Interest in the war grows keener with each success of the allies, and strenuous efforts to assist towards final victory continue unabated."

The people of Bengal organized a stationary field hospital for service in Mesopotamia. This hospital, with the exception of the officer commanding, was staffed entirely by Bengali medical graduates and the personnel was entirely Bengali. Further scope for the national and patriotic aspirations of the Bengalis has been afforded by the raising of a double company of these men to be trained on the frontier, and when fit for service, sent to the front for active operations. Besides the Bengalis, three double companies of Indian Christians recruited from the Punjab have recently been raised and are doing well.

No less than six Indian officers and soldiers have now earned the Victoria Cross and 27 have gained the military cross.

Relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan continue to be of the friendliest character, and the latter is scrupulously maintaining an attitude of neutrality which he promised at the beginning of the war.

The northwest frontier, partly owing to the Ameer's friendly attitude, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on recalcitrant sections, and partly to the exposure of German attempts to introduce the religious element into the war, is enjoying unprecedented peace. The Afghans, the strongest and most important tribe, have remained staunch throughout to their engagements, thereby setting an example of loyalty to their neighbors. The only troublesome factors are the Mahi Suds, a tribe of hereditary robbers and raiders. Otherwise the restless borderland is quieter than it has been for many years.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Must Be a Bad Lot.

The English are a people of hypocrites, liars and ruffianly thieves. The Russians are barbarians, whose sole idea of warfare is to commit the most horrible atrocities. The Italians are an absolutely putrid nation. The French, whom their government for the moment holds under the knout, are, according to Voltaire, half tiger and half monkey. Dirty and ignorant in time of peace, they have distinguished themselves in the course of this war by savagely maltreating German women and children and innumerable prisoners.—Nachrichten, Berlin.

Maddening Calendar

Turkish System of Keeping Account of Time Leads to Many Difficulties

The Turks count their day from one sunset to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelve as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way presumably of jest the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Frankish time. The rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the prophet in the seventeenth century. Each year the first month, Mahairan, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the seasons like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—hidralis, beginning on May 6, and kassin, beginning Nov. 7—so to him April 20 is the one hundred and sixty-fourth day of kassin.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the tapioca potato, the root of the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where small circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned.—L'Homme Enchaîné (Paris).



You may

freely indulge where
Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales. The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually \$10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain—nearly all allied to mineral industries—the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents—expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire."

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Homelands she may become as great a mercantile power as is Norway."

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct—the best instinct—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of \$250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermilion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermilion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a car line on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Marget, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of \$250,000.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defenses that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds."

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden."

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the fast torpedo destroyers, which have on occasion sailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are gnawed away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock."

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily."

"Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding cover ways that have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which is, if possible, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In den Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the seven seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.
He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin San Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount that would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are being treated by "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almroth Wright. This saline irrigation consists of a solution of warm water with from five to ten per cent of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool—are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptics."

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almroth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almroth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal. "As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

We admit that we are superstitious, but not to the extent of preferring twelve dollars to thirteen.

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held together that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.)

He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empire or left it as it was, whether we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were sprung from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is

In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

Visitor (at penitentiary): But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?

Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggers: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard. "What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boisselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant. "I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; \$250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of \$250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it?"

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear; begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers, and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money."

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914."

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every mortal way; except in the spirit of his men. But the boot on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition."

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

Research Work In the West

Discovering the Hidden Sources of
Wealth in the Western
Provinces

Now that it is desirable, more than ever before, to know just what the resources of Canada are, and in what measure they may be depended upon for permanent supply, the West is receiving an increased amount of attention as a source of a good many things that are likely soon to be in demand. These provinces between the Great Lakes and the Pacific are to be not only a breadbasket for the world, but a storehouse of industrial wealth and a solution of scientific problems in which all the world is interested. Our contribution to the world's welfare, once estimated only in terms of acres and wheat, promises to be a much greater and more varied thing.

Research is the word today. The force of events is driving us to a study of ourselves and our country, and we shall be learning presently, what it would have been well for us if we had known sooner. It will be a kind of national stock-taking for the next ten or fifteen years, the object of which will be to find out what we have, where it is, and how it can be made use of. "See Canada first" is to be not a tourist slogan only, but an industrial motto, and here in the West we shall be hearing things about our own prairie and mountain country that will probably surprise even ourselves.

Already there is a new activity in the mining districts of British Columbia; developments are under way in the north of Alberta that even at this stage have an imperial interest; and the possibilities of the new mineral fields of northern Manitoba point in the same direction. Every prospector meanwhile helps make our Canadian geography more nearly complete.

The research of our mineral resources is one important phase of the question. But there are also our chemical and hydro-electric resources which the war has shown to be matters of vital concern; there is the question of by-products; there is the fascinating problem of conservation, and more or less closely connected with all of these is the investigation of markets and the establishment of trade relations. It is quite true that work had begun in these several directions before the war with a view to utilizing the natural resources of Canada in a larger and more profitable way; but the opportunities and necessities have been made much more apparent in the past twenty-four months, and a stimulus has been given to all kinds of research work that can hardly be restricted.

It is a sign of the times, and very good business, too, that the Canadian Pacific railway should be announcing itself in the research field, with plans for investigating, through scientific agencies, the potential wealth of Canada as a mineral producer, particularly referring to some of the new minerals and mineral by-products now just coming into demand. If Lord Shaughnessy will turn some of his organization upon that important work he will do his country an undoubted service.

The value of the Dominion geological survey becomes more apparent, too, at a time like this. For years it has been carrying on a work that to many people has seemed to be somewhat academic and professional, but which is now being recognized as immensely practical. It has found out a tremendous amount of useful information about all parts of Canada, and each year has presented a report that might well have been read and acted upon more generally. A good proportion of this research work has been done in the West. Last year, for instance, its activities included an investigation of the ore deposits in the Beaver Lake district of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan; a geological exploration of the Churchill River country; a report upon the silver finds on Lake Athabasca; investigations of the coal deposits in several parts of the West; an examination of the underground water supply in southern Alberta; studies of the geological formations in the Crow's Nest and Kootenay region; a mapping of the silver-lead and zinc deposits near Cranbrook; a geological investigation of an area on the Stewart River, Yukon; palaeontological investigations in Rocky Mountain Park; further explorations in the dinosaurian fossil beds in central Alberta, and a great amount of topographical work in all the provinces.

It is assumed that when the report of the present year's work is made it will be found that nearly or quite as much has been done this year as last, but probably with even more direct reference to the discovery of our natural resources. The geological survey has ceased to be concerned only with prehistoric movements and the like, if indeed it ever was so concerned, and is now a contributing force in the better understanding and development of our country.

The drift of the times is giving a new opportunity also to the universities of the western provinces. When it shall be possible for them to stop doing their very substantial bit for the empire at war, they will be able to render a most useful service for Canada at peace in the way of research work. Two or three years ago a distinguished scholar from England, while visiting the West, expressed the opinion that universities

like that of Alberta had an opportunity to do research work of the most valuable and interesting kind, and that they could thus contribute very greatly to the sum total of the world's knowledge. He spoke with particular reference to ethnological and anthropological research, which he thought should be the goal of such an university; but in these present days of war and of new points of view it will be permissible to enlarge his argument to include all the other forms of research that seem now of such importance. Undoubtedly our colleges can do much, in the next ten years especially, to stimulate the better acquaintance of Western Canadians with their own country.

It is big enough an undertaking to allow all these agencies to have a hand in it. If we are to know Canada first we shall need the prospectors, the railway organizations, the geologists, the university men and all other men of genius and courage who will give themselves to the study of our domain. And there will be surprises in what they will reveal to us.—Aubrey Fullerton in Manitoba Free Press.

Tricks of the Smuggling Trade

Uses Adopted By the Enemy to
Circumvent the Allies

"Agricultural implements" figured upon one ship's manifest. All seemed in order till one of the boarding party tapped a plough handle, and started at the metallic ring it gave. In a trice his knife was out and the petty officer was scraping. The whole consignment was of copper, a metal of which Germany stands in dire need. It was all up with that skipper and his fine new steamer.

Then your beamy old Dutch trawler is fishing today, and her men throw halibut and cod into the patrol boat, with genial assurance of a good supper for their English friends. Next day another auxiliary overhauls the same old sea-dog. Only his forehead is now full of fish. The steam-carrier (he tells the boarding officer) visited him yesterday and took off most of his catch.

That story "won't go," however. "I must see what you've got for me there. Out with that fish, Skipper, and quick about it." Fuming and blustering old Dutchie shifts his take and reveals—a string of murderous contact mines.

Or again, the Swedish boat is observed to carry a coiled-up hawser, which our naval reservist thinks rather too big for such a craft.

"Cut it," he says quietly to one of his guard. And to the amazement of all, petrol comes spouting from the hempen strands. In this case they hid a thick rubber hose which it was plain was used to pump spirit into submarines.—The War Budget.

Pinch of Want in Germany

Evidence Is Fast Accumulating of
Impending Famine

"The economic pressure we would bring to bear would be sufficient to bring the enemy to their knees in time, yet too much should not be expected in that direction.

"Military defeat alone will bring about the collapse of the central powers, and with that collapse, lasting peace," says the London Times. "Further evidence has been obtained by an authoritative observer as to the food supplies of the central powers. It tends to the conclusion that he food from the coming harvest will not carry them far into next spring, and that the critical period from the present time until the harvest is reaped will produce much suffering.

"There are indications that the children of the poor in the large towns are going hungry, their diet consisting of potatoes and containing very little sugar. It is certain that the soldiers at the front are being fed, for the most part, at the expense of the civil population, but it appears some of the soldiers are put on shorter rations and that those about to make an attack may have full rations.

"The blockade, which has increased constantly in stringency, together with the reduction of supplies from neutral powers, has had effect and were it not for the supplies which the central powers have obtained from Roumania their stocks of food would have come to an end."

Hitherto the Times has deprecated placing reliance on the economic exhaustion of the central powers.

Anglo-Saxon Genius

Are Anglo-Saxons conceited about their pre-eminence in matters of machinery? A book called "English and American Tool Builders," by Prof. J. W. Roe, of Yale, answers the question thus: "Practically all the creative work in tool building has been done in England and America."

The French have shown an aptitude for refinements and ingenious novelties. . . . The Swiss are clever artisans, but have excelled in personal skill. . . . Germany has developed splendid mechanics, but the principal machine tools had taken shape before 1870, when the empire began. The history of English and American tool-building, therefore, covers substantially the entire history of the art.—Outlook.

Landlady: Strawberries appear to be quite plentiful this spring.

Boarder (gazing at his shorcake): Yes, in the fruit stores.

Growth of the Boy Scout Movement

From All Quarters of the Globe
There Comes Words of
Encouragement

Commendations of the Boy Scout movement come from all quarters of the globe, and from men who direct the destinies of nations and empires. They come from men who realize what the Boy Scout organization is doing to mould the coming manhood of the great nations. The movement has a warm advocate in the United States in the person of ex-President Roosevelt. In a recent article in the Outlook he says: "Perhaps it is too much to hope that the time will come when every public and private school in the United States will have a Boy Scout organization connected with it. It is, however, an ideal to be hoped for and worked for." After quoting the Scout law, he goes on to say: "An organization which is cultivating these qualities in our boys is performing a national work of the best kind of patriotism." In another part of this journal the ex-President writes: "The Boy Scout movement is distinctively an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility and good citizenship."

Of interest to all Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters at this time when the members of scores of troops are enjoying life out in the open, is rule number 49 (in Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada), which should be strictly enforced at every Boy Scout camp this summer. This rule provides that no Scout shall take part in any boat or canoe training until he can swim fifty yards. Bathing should only be permitted under strict supervision. "A piquet of two good swimmers or more should be on duty in bathing suit with coats on in a boat or on shore as the circumstances may demand, ready to help any boy in distress. The piquet itself may not bathe until the others have left the water."

Scoutmasters in Canada and elsewhere will be glad to hear of the continued progress of the Scoutmasters' Training Corps among the 1st Royal Naval Brigade interned in Holland. That the work there is being done on a sound footing is realized when one sees the programme of Scout practices laid down for the following month in the June number of the Cronigen Scouts' Gazette.

The late Lord Kitchener was a true friend of the Boy Scouts' movement. Writing of him in the recent issue of the Headquarters Gazette, Sir Robert Baden-Powell says: "He was in the matter of policy opposed to our taking up Cadet training in the movement, even at a time when many patriotic people, carried away with zeal for war, were urging upon us the desirability of doing so. But Lord Kitchener saw wider and farther than they. He said: 'You are building the foundation which is essential for making good men. Whether they afterwards become soldiers or civilians matters little; but character to either means everything.'"

The Double-sided Turk

Jekyll-and-Hyde Character of the
Eastern Enemy

The student of race characteristics would have difficulty in finding a knottier problem than the Turk. Our War Office has just commented on his chivalrous and humane treatment of the garrison of Kut. All through the Mesopotamia campaign he has behaved with exemplary courtesy. The notes that Nur-ed-Din-Pasha had occasion from time to time to address to Gen. Aylmer would not have disgraced Saladin in his passages with Coeur de Lion. Turkish officers have taken advantage of a truce now and then to apologise for the scandalous irregularities committed by their Arab allies; they have shown a quite remarkable consideration in such matters as the return of lost kits; they have given to our wounded in their hands every comfort available, and to our officer prisoners every honor to which their rank entitles them.

Gen. Townshend's arrival in Constantinople seems to have been something of a triumph; and, if reports are true, he is now lodged with two aides-de-camp and a retinue on a very pleasant island in the Sea of Marmora under conditions that must soften even the bitterness of the loss of Kut. Men returned from Gallipoli tell the same tale. They will remember the Turk as an enemy who would not fire on the Red Cross and who showed a regard for the decencies of war from which his allies in Europe might well learn.

Yet this people, that has so well preserved the tradition of knightly fighting, is responsible for the most dreadful massacres that modern times have known. The troops who would scorn to purloin a wounded British soldier's kit will apparently drown a shipload of Armenian women and children without a qualm. The Turk, it seems, is a Jekyll to his equals and a Hyde to those he considers his inferiors. The Christian, perhaps, has not much to boast about at this time; but that, at least, is a point of view from which his religion saves him even in time of war.—Manchester Guardian.

Patient: What's it cost to have a tooth pulled?

Dentist: One dollar.

Patient: I've only got fifty cents. Would you mind getting the tooth started for that and I'll finish the job myself?

Lady Sybil Grey

Wounded on Russian Battle Front,
Russian Soldiers Offering Prayers
for Her Speedy Recovery

Lady Sybil Grey, who was wounded while in the Red Cross service on the Russian battle front, has been representing the British committee in the Anglo-Russian ambulance column at the front. A typical English sportswoman, she has been particularly daring and has won the admiration of the troops in consequence. Russian soldiers are offering prayers for her speedy recovery.

It was when her father, Earl Grey, was Governor-General of Canada that Lady Sybil Grey became a social favorite on two continents. She is a splendid horsewoman, a crack shot with a rifle, and an ardent angler. On one occasion in London, at the opening of a rifle range, she hit the bull's-eye seven times in succession. In Canada she attracted much attention because of her love for outdoor sports.

This training has stood her in excellent stead in her Red Cross work since the great war began, and she has been able to endure more discomfort and greater hardships at the front than other women who are equally enthusiastic in relieving the wounded and suffering. She is at present in Petrograd recovering from her injuries.

Increased Power

German Official Domination Spreads
Under New Commissions

German official domination, according to advices from Berlin, under the new economic and social schemes, have been vastly increased. One of the latest additions is the St. Hamer's commission, whose officials have been given power to compel tradesmen to produce their books, business records, correspondence, etc., while stores and warehouses must open instantly for inspection. Refusal to comply entails severe punishment. On the other hand, the officials are bound to secrecy.

Then there is the "war usury bureau," a new department under the jurisdiction of the head of the Berlin police force. The bureau has a large staff of experts to track and to mete out punishment to food fakers, food adulterators and swindlers of all sorts, including the so-called chain traders and those who charge more than the maximum prices for food, clothing and household necessities.

The authorities already have closed the big drapery stores of Gustav Cords in Berlin and Cologne because they charged a profit of 200 per cent. on their goods. The firm is one of the largest in Germany.

A pamphlet defending the policy of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently has been reprinted by three Germans, who prefer to remain anonymous, and spread broadcast throughout the country in thousands.

Hay-Curing Process

Care Must Be Taken in Cutting and
Drying to Secure Best
Results

Just what happens in the process of hay-curing is not known. We know if the crop is cut too early, or if dried very fast, the product is not as good as when cut properly and dried slowly, but, on the other hand, a late cut or a very slow drying give a poor result. We do not know that the chemical changes are very complex, and are far more than the mere loss of water. Were it only that, hay and warm water would be grass again. In the minute cells of which the tissues are built up there is an unstable and complex condition which, in both plants and animals we call "life." When this ceases the cell contents re-arrange themselves in simple forms, among which we find bodies, like the sugars, which are very good food for some of the simplest forms of life, such as the yeasts and the moulds, as well as numberless bacteria and other "germs." Incidentally some pleasant odors are set free; the "new-mown hay" smell is largely due to the body named "coumarin."

The practical problem is to carry out the drying process as quickly as is consistent with the changes which make up a proper "curing," and reduce the water to a point where "germs" cannot live. This is easiest in the case of grasses. But the case of the clovers is different; they have more fleshy leaves and woody stems. These leaves are not fastened by their whole width clasping the stalk, like a grass leaf, but by a rather small stem, and if this joint gets too dry the leaves will mostly stay in the field and only the stems get into the mow. But if the leaves remain too moist, they will swiftly rot, that is, germs will eat them.

A Cry for Discipline

"I'll be mighty glad when my boy Josh gets back home," said Farmer Cornotossel.

"You need him around the farm?"

"I should say so."

"Is he such a wonderful worker?"

"I wouldn't think of askin' Josh to work."

"Then why do you need him?"

"The hired man's puttin' on so much airs there ain't hardly no livin' with him. Josh is the only person that ever come around here that kin beat him playin' checkers."—Washington Star.

Enemy Forces Shrinking

Austria's Army Is Now Stated to Be
Under 500,000

A British military writer says: "Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men, that is to say, about twelve per cent. of her population, available for service, if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered to a great extent with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in non-combatant service, such as munition making, working on the railways, etc., and allowing for the young and old men at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 500,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two Empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectives. "At any rate, it is evident that the Austrian army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the battalions which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions, that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient number of men to hold all the fronts, and in addition had, or would have in the next six months, a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,500 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of war. With the growing pressure of the allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

Jailed for an Epigram

Innocent Victims of German Frightfulness Are Crying Out for
Vengeance

While Professor Muensterburg of Harvard—the high priest of the Teutonic hyphenates in the United States—is tickling the ears of the credulous public with hypocritical assurances of friendship for England and attachment to the principles of liberty and righteousness, there has emerged from the indignities of a German prison the refined and cultured wife of the Minister of Justice of Belgium. In "Lectures Pour Tous" the following amazing facts are recorded: Placed under arrest in Brussels for alleged complicity in a plot against the German Governor, Madame Carton de Wiart was sentenced to three and a half months in a German jail. No crime was proved against her, but the Germans discovered in her house a suspicious-looking hot-air stove. To complete the case against her, she was found in possession of a notebook in which was jotted down a famous epigram which her accusers pointed to as proving secret relations with the Allied armies. Talleyrand's dictum—"It is easy to militarize a civilian; it is impossible to civilize a militarist"—was interpreted by the drill master who interrogated her as a covert allusion to a Belgian plan for the organization of sharpshooters. Her interrogator demanded:

"Who is this Talleyrand?"

"A Minister."

"Ah! a Minister! What Minister?"

"A French Minister."

"So, madam, you confess to have relations with a French Minister!"

"I confess nothing of the kind. I reply to the question."

"Of what department, this Minister?"

"Of Foreign Affairs."

"Ah! ah!" exults the judge, "you are making fun; the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is Delcasse!"

"I have not said that he was the actual Minister."

"He is a former Minister?"

"Very former. He was a Minister of the King of France."

"Madam, you are mocking German justice."

Torn from her children, Madame Carton de Wiart was deported to Germany, and at the expiration of her term was banished from Belgium. Prussian rule in the occupied territories gives the lie to Professor Muensterburg's protestations of Germany's desire to live on good terms with her neighbors. It is too late to talk of an Anglo-German alliance when the innocent victims of German "frightfulness" are crying out for vengeance.—Toronto Globe.

Caller: What's your name, little girl?

Little Girl: Dorothy.

Caller: But what's your last name?

Little Girl: I don't know what it will be. I'm not married yet.

Newcomer (at resort): Is this a restful place?

Native: Well, it used ter be until folks began comin' here for to rest.

THE LAND TITLES ACT

Mortgage Sale
OF FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on

Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1916

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely: The Southwest Quarter of Section Ten (10) in Township Thirty-one (31), Range Five (5), West of the Fifth Meridian in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situate about twenty five miles from Didsbury and that there are upon the property a log house and barn in fair state of repair.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PATTERSON & MACDONALD, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary this 15th day of August, A.D., 1916.

PATTERSON & MACDONALD,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved
A. T. KINNAIRD, Dep. Registrar.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Courthouse of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this 20th day of July, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

Didsbury Fair

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

HORSES

Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 4 years or over, 1st Alex McNaughton, 2nd C.F. Rennie, 3rd Chas. Brown.

Purebred Percheron stallion, 4 years and over, 1st Geo. Diehl, 2nd I. H. Levagood.

Purebred Percheron stallion, 2 years old, 1st Chas. Deadrick, 2nd I. H. Levagood.

Standard bred stallion, 4 years and over, 1st David Sinclair.

Purebred Belgian stallion, 4 years or over, 1st Benjamin Hunsperger.

Heavy Draft team, hitched, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd B. Henry, Carstairs, 3rd Otto Klein.

Heavy Draft mare, with foal at foot, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd R. C. Ray, 3rd Norman Clarke.

Heavy Draft dry mare, 1st and 3rd Otto Klein, 2nd Dobson Bros.

Heavy Draft, 3 year old filly or gelding, 1st and 2nd Dobson Brothers, 3rd R. C. Ray.

Heavy Draft, 2 year old filly or gelding, 1st Ernie St. Clair, 2nd Dobson Brothers, 3rd Otto Klein.

Heavy Draft 1 year old filly or gelding, 1st R. C. Ray, 2nd and 3rd Dobson Brothers.

Heavy Draft foal, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd Norman Clarke.

Agricultural team hitched, 1st Harry Gibson, 2nd Norman Clarke, 3rd Sam Gibson.

Agricultural mare, foal at foot, 1st Sam Gibson, 2nd Dan Dipple, 3rd O. W. Stauffer.

Agricultural dry mare, 1st Chas. Brown, 2nd Dobson Brothers, 3rd Norman Clarke.

Agricultural 3 year old filly or gelding, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd Chas. Brown, 3rd G. H. Kent.

Agricultural 2 year old filly or gelding, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dobson Brothers.

Agricultural 1 year old filly or gelding, 1st and 2nd Dobson Brothers, 3rd Norman Clarke.

Agricultural Foal, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd Wm. Rupp, 3rd Sam Gibson.

Boys Class, filly or gelding, heavy, 1st Moses Dipple.

Carriage single driver, hitched, 1st and 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd Dan Dipple.

Carriage mare, foal at foot, 1st E. A. Brubacher.

Carriage dry mare, 1st J. V. Berscht.

Carriage 3 year old filly or gelding, 1st A. Kershaw.

Carriage 2 year old filly or gelding, 1st C. F. Rennie, 2nd Otto Klein.

Carriage 1 year old filly or gelding, 1st Dobson Brothers, 2nd E. A. Brubacher.

Carriage Foal, 1st E. Christener, 2nd E. A. Brubacher.

Carriage team hitched, 1st E. O. Waite, 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd Dan Dipple.

Roadster single driver, hitched, 1st Alton Christener, 2nd D Dipple, 3rd David Sinclair.

Roadster mare, foal at foot, 1st E. Christener.

Roadster dry mare, 1st David Sinclair.

Roadster 3 year old filly or gelding, 1st E. O. Wait.

Roadster 2 year old filly or gelding, 1st Ernest St. Clair, 2nd C. F. Rennie, 3rd G. H. Kent.

Roadster 1 year old filly or gelding, 1st Harry Gibson.

Roadster foal, 1st Wm. Rupp, 2nd and 3rd E. Christener.

Roadster team, hitched, 1st E. L. St. Clair, 2nd D. Dipple.

Ladies single driver, hitched, 1st and 2nd J. V. Berscht.

(Continued on last page)

Newcastle Nut Coal

Newcastle Stove Coal

Newcastle Lump Coal

"Alberta's Best Coal"

Particulars from—

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Intense heat-resisting power is the feature of the almost imperishable fire-box linings of our own McClary semi-steel fire-box made in eight pieces—can't warp.

McClary's Kootenay Range

The man who designed the Kootenay knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

A Good Place to do Your Buying

It's worth a good deal to have a store in town which is always upholding high standards of quality, selling reliable goods at a small margin of profit and always showing new goods. We're setting the pace for the town here; always doing a little better, always striving to please our customers.

The preserving season is drawing to a close. All fruits at their best in quality and price. Our fourth car of preserving fruit will arrive Thursday, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FOLLOWING PRICES

Fruit, Etc.

Pears, 40 lb. box	- - -	\$3.00
Peaches, 22 lb. box	- - -	1.35
Prunes, 20 lb. box	- - -	1.35
Prunes, 14 lb. box	- - -	1.00
Crab Apples, 40 lb. box	- - -	1.50
Cooking Apples, 40 lb. box	- - -	2.00
Ripe Tomatoes, per case	- - -	1.00
Green Tomatoes, 40 lb. box	- - -	1.25
Celery, 4 lbs. for	- - -	25c

With any three cases of fruit we will give one 20 lb. bag of sugar for \$1.80 for Thursday, Friday and Saturday only.

Harvest Specials in Groceries

SMOKED MEAT

Peameal Shoulders, per lb.	- - -	23c
Boneless Hams, per lb.	- - -	25c
Back Bacon, per lb.	- - -	28c
Side Bacon, per lb.	- - -	28c
Bologna Sausage, per lb.	- - -	12½c

TOMATOES, CORN, Etc.

7 Cans Tomatoes	- - -	\$1.00
9 Cans Corn	- - -	1.00
9 Cans Beans	- - -	1.00
4 Cans Sardines	- - -	25c
3 Cans Pork and Beans	- - -	25c
9 Cans Salmon	- - -	1.00
9 Cans Peas	- - -	1.00

FRUIT JARS

Pints, per dozen	- - -	90c
Quarts, per dozen	- - -	\$1.10
½ Gallons, per dozen	- - -	\$1.35

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

Gradually the trend of fashion for spring and summer is assuming a definite direction. Already skirts are a little wider, so that we are allowed more freedom of movement, and, although still banded in, they are more graceful and less conspicuously ridiculous. The line is still to be preserved in all its clarity—that is, as far as is consistent with a complexity of cut and a great massing of trimmings—and the normal waist line is to be resumed. Draperies are low, and in the



Blue Velvet Coat with Chinchilla

long gowns they are often accomplished in the material that trails along the ground. This produces an effect entirely different from anything we have had—a sort of swathing it is, yet peculiarly charming if one has the ability to assume the gait of an Oriental, for it is hardly less difficult to walk in one of these new skirts than in a hobble. The advantage lies in the fact that she is not required to wear it on the street.

On second thought, that statement must be qualified, for the very newest of tailor-made costumes, those designed for formal afternoon wear, are composed of long skirts and short coats. They are much more effective than they are convenient.

There is another new feature in connection with skirts—the independent sash. It is started at any point from the waist down, and its ends hemmed, fringed, or tasseled, are, as likely as not, permitted to trail along anywhere from a few inches to a half-yard or more beyond the hem of the skirt.

This sash is exploited in one of the gowns worn by a prominent actress in a current play. It is wide enough to form a band, and is cut to arch across the front and back, which is finished with a long silk tassel that bobs alongside the wearer as she moves about, and is suggestive of a tiny marionette.

As to the new materials we are to wear later on, such lovely stuffs and exquisite trimmings we have never had before. For spring there are coarse woollen weaves of lighter weight than those we are now wearing, and many smooth surfaced fabrics of moderate lustre, all in the same interesting line of colorings of the winter, along with an almost equally wide range of light and medium tones, while for summer there seems to be the same infinite variety.

There are coarse, loosely woven linens and crapes, which, put to look at in the piece, seem tremendously smart, and there are all grades up to the finest and flimsiest of muslins and batistes. A great deal more white will be used than last season, as well as all the tints of cream. At the same time,

the array of two-toned effects, dark and light blues, red and pink, and so on, must be remarked. Bold embroidery will be placed in juxtaposition to fine laces, and, contrarily, the heavier laces and net will be used, but chiefly in appliques.

Those exquisite pieces of lace and linen in which the housewife delights, the priceless—if only to her—tablecloths and doilies and centrepieces, need special and unremitting care to keep them always fresh and beautiful.

This care may be divided into cleaning and storing, for but delicate embroideries and laces must be used only on special occasions, must be gently dealt with in the matter of dye stains and grays, and must not be made the receptacles of overhot or overheated dishes, surely no woman who owns them needs to be told. But even with the greatest attention they will get soiled in time, and then comes the important question of restoring them to their pristine whiteness—or cream-coloredness, if you will.

The usual lace tablecloth, with a ruffle and inserted circle of the lace and bands of plain linen between, should be treated as follows: First, with a small scrubbing brush and pure soap and warm water, scrub the linen well until all dirt is removed. Then rinse the lace edge and flounce with a sponge, first changing the water and adding a little household ammonia to the soapwater. Be not too rough with this part of the work, but thorough. As a third and final stage of the proceedings, soak the linen centre in the water, squeezing it well, but not rubbing it. Spread on the table, pin around the lace and leave to dry.

Hot soapwater and glycerine may be used for the lace itself, rinsing in clear water to which a little alum is added, or it may be covered with soapuds by the sponge and left in the sunlight to bleach. If it be not very dirty, bread crumbs will clean it as well as anything else, and this applies to white and colored silk embroidered pieces as well.

As to these embroidered doilies and centrepieces, they are not so difficult a problem as are the laces. These should be washed in warm, soapy water, with a little bluing to keep them from turning yellow, and should be ironed on a pad, on the wrong side, without starching.

Laces should really not be ironed, but should be pinned tightly on a board and left to dry. However, many people prefer to iron them. In that case, sponge the wrong side of the lace with a little rice-water, and after ironing—still on the wrong side—pick out each flower with an orange-wood stick or an ivory piercer.

As for stains, they are sacrilege on fine lace embroidery; still, they do creep and must be removed. Magnesia (French chalk), either or plain chalk will remove grease stains. The yolk of an egg combined with water is also good. For fruit stains, cover with salt and rub with half a lemon. Rub according to the grain of the material. Cologne will also remove grease; and you should use lemon, milk, or the juice of ripe tomatoes to remove the not impossible inkstain.

Centrepieces, doilies, etc., should always be rolled on a tube of cardboard or stiff paper; or a flat piece of cardboard may be rolled with the embroidery so that it is covered on both sides. A piece of blue tissue paper fastened to each side of the linen with tiny pins is a good precaution before rolling. When putting away lace pieces, cover all the lace with silver paper; it will keep it from turning yellow, as the blue paper does the white goods.



Ermine Opera Cloak

Made in knitted silk, strengthened by stitched straps, and very plainly trimmed with silk embroidered bands, the new corsets are exceedingly pleasant to wear. Some are made in shot silks, green and lavender, blue and pink, while others are in silver or gold knitted silk with reflecting tints or different colors. Another model in narrow silk ribbons with printed or embroidered designs is also very attractive. Yet another, in alternating black and white, finish it off smartly at the top. These corsets are made almost exclusively of knitted silk, free of whalebone, allowing the figure much flexibility and suppleness. They are long, very close-fitting, and without any ornament, but are in themselves so pretty that they really do not need much adornment. One of the prettiest I have noticed was a long-shaped corset of golden tinted knitted material, crossed with stitched bands of the same shade of silk. Another in shot silver and pink was stiffened with pink taffetas.

THE SALVAGE GLASS INDUSTRY

A very little material of any sort is wasted in these days, it is not surprising to learn that a considerable industry exists in the "salvage-glass" line. Indeed, the dealing in second-hand glass is a business by itself. Then, too, the business is specialized in certain respects. Many dealers handle nothing but plate glass derived through the demolition of old buildings that are to make way for new. Such salvage glass in good condition can be sold at a price not very much below that of new glass.

A great deal of the salvage dealers' stock comes from the plate glass insurance companies which, in their handling of the material, employ various methods.

One company, for instance, may keep no stock of glass on hand, but will buy whatever glass is called for to replace a broken pane, selling the injured glass, if enough of it remains to be sold, to a salvage dealer. Another company will maintain a warehouse of its own, where it will remove broken glass that may still be in fit condition to use. It may be that one corner has been broken from a big piece practically new. Such a pane can be cut down to fit some small window.

While most plate glass is insured, there is still a good deal that is not. When an uninsured plate glass is broken, the owner will go to a dealer for a new one. He sells the broken glass to the salvage dealer. So, from the insurance companies, from the building wreckers, and from the owners of uninsured glass, the salvage dealers accumulate vast stocks of second-hand plate glass; and this is disposed of in various ways. It frequently happens that some of it may be in such condition that it can be reset anywhere. Some of it may be sold to go into windows in streetless conspicuous than that from which it came. A big plate may have a deep scratch in the center. From such a plate the salvage dealers cut out a strip containing the scratch leaving two smaller plates available for smaller windows.

While architects may specify that only new glass shall be used in construction, more or less salvage glass is used in repair work and in replacing sheet glass. There is an interesting detail in connection with the use of plate glass in the place of sheet glass in windows that are made to be raised.

Generally speaking, plate glass weighs three times as much as sheet glass. It follows, then, that to make the windows work properly the sash weights must be correspondingly increased in weight. In the sash weight pockets of the window framing as originally constructed for windows with sheet glass there would not be room for iron weights of the additional length wanted by the added weight needed for plate, for, with the added weight required, the sash weights would be so long that they could not raise the window to its full height or pull it down accordingly. So, when sheet glass is replaced with plate in a window that opens, the glaziers also replace the iron sash weights with weights of the same size of lead, which is three times heavier.

When salvage plate is too much scratched to be available for window glass again, it is sometimes made for ground or frosted glass for use in office partitions or doors. Salvage plate glass too small for use in windows is employed for the glass doors of refrigerators and larger pieces are used for glass tabletops. Many small fragments of the salvage glass go to the making of small hand mirrors, though only clear pieces may be used for this purpose. Other pieces too small for other purposes are employed in the making of glass signs.

Finally, after the last merchantable piece has been cut from the damage

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents

There's Quality in
CANAWELLA
TEA

Vigorous Health —the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with good digestion.
NA-DRU-CO **DYSPEPSIA** **TABLETS**

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brown and snow, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

THE Famous Rayo Lamp
Once a Rayo user, always one.
The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, nickel plated—easily kept clean and ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at hand, write for descriptive literature to the nearest agency of
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

Some Market Problems

Agricultural Industry the Only Large Industry That Is Un-organized

There is a homely old adage about making a garment to suit the cloth which has a practical application to farmers.

It has to do with market conditions. Canada is a new country with an area almost as great as that of the entire continent of Europe. Her population, however, is probably somewhat less than that of the single city of London.

Farmers in the vicinity of large cities have a great range of choice in the matter of what crops they are to grow. Many farms in the British Isles are so situated that they are within market distance of several cities, each having a population of over a hundred thousand people. The owners can raise the crops which their lands produce best, always being sure of a market for whatever they have.

Such is not the case in Canada. Our immense stretches of sparsely-settled territory render market gardening, for instance, an occupation suited to but very few districts. Small fruit and vegetables can, of course, be carried long distances, but the risks are great as is also the expense. Farmers usually prefer to raise crops having greater keeping qualities and a less fluctuating market value.

It seems the best policy for Canadian farmers to produce crops which will weather exportation. Wheat, apples, dairy produce, wood and meats are of this class. Of course a home market even for these things would save the producer many dollars, but with proper management few districts in Canada are so remote that good markets cannot be found for non-perishable produce.

Efficiency is the basis of modern business success. Without it no business is worthy of the name, with it all things are possible. Efficiency in marketing is absolutely essential to the proper distribution of farm products. Organization and co-operation among farmers and producers has proven to be the most efficient method of distribution and one which will insure the best conditions and the greatest prosperity to the producers. A growers' mutual marketing and purchasing agency, operated on a strictly co-operative basis will promote the general advancement of the producers' interests:

1. By securing better transportation facilities, which will make distribution of farm products more expeditious and economical.
2. By scientific marketing of farm products, which will open up and develop new markets and secure better returns.

3. By standardizing the packing and installing uniform packages.

4. By obtaining an improved system of market reports, which will enable the grower to know the exact situation in regard to distribution and markets.

5. By the co-operative purchase of supplies, such as packages, equipment, seeds, grains, fertilizers, spray materials, spray outfits, etc.

The agricultural industry is the only large industry in existence that is unorganized, and as a result it naturally falls prey to those who traffic in its productions.

It is very evident that farm methods are improving and the farmer is a better producer than he was years ago, but it is also evident that much of the advantage he has gained through education, applied science, government aid, better equipment, and more intelligent practice, has been altogether lost because he has not been able to dispose of his products or buy supplies and equipment advantageously.

In some countries the results of co-operative business methods are marvellous. Denmark has become rich and world famous and the farmers there have made remarkable progress, simply because they have learned to sell their products in a business-like way and buy their agricultural requirements together.

They give their attention to production, but they also see to it that their products are sold intelligently by their own representatives. The farmer cannot learn everything about marketing and distribution, but a hundred farmers can hire a marketing expert to handle their products and can afford to pay him a good salary out of the increased returns that would otherwise go to the middlemen.

There are several essentials to successful co-operation. The first is sufficient material in any community with which to carry on a co-operative business. It is useless to co-operate in the formation of any association if there is not a sufficient supply of one or a few varieties of products to make an organization worth while. It is advantageous to have the co-operating area within a small district. It is much easier for a number of farmers in a small community to organize for purposes of purchase or sale than it is for the farmers scattered over a few counties to organize.

It would be well to consider the growing of one or two special crops by all members of co-operative associations. This geographic specialization means that a certain number of farmers are all growing potatoes of one sort, or apples, or berries, or cherries, etc., so that they can

pool their product very much better than if raising many different kinds of crops.

No organization is automatic or will run itself. A co-operative society cannot be as well managed by a board of directors as an ordinary business can, because every man in a co-operative association is interested in the work of his association and every man thinks he knows as much about running the society as every other man, sometimes a little bit more.

The management of the company should, in general, lie with a board of directors. However, the details of management should rest with a manager, who should be thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Bad management and unbusiness-like methods have been the chief reasons for failures in co-operative work.

The affairs of the society should at all times be open and public to its members. Accurate records and accounts are essential. Many failures have been traced directly to the lack of proper accounting system. The very life of a co-operative organization depends upon the confidence of its members and on their knowledge that the affairs of the organization are conducted in a business-like manner and that the records have been accurately kept.

Saskatchewan Live

Stock Sales

Sheep and Swine Men Planning Big Things for October and November

Men who are anxious to get in the sheep breeding game will be glad to learn that at a recent joint executive meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association it was decided to hold two sales this year, one in Regina on Wednesday, Oct. 25, and the other in Saskatoon one week later, Nov. 1 next. The Saskatchewan sales have steadily gained in importance and popularity amongst both buyers and sellers, over 300 animals having been distributed in the last three years. Judging from inquiries received by the secretary for all kinds of breeding stock, this year's sales bid fair to eclipse all previous records. Entries in the sheep classes are open to breeders of the three prairie provinces, and already several Manitoba sheep men have indicated their intention to offer stock for sale since they were highly satisfied with the prices obtained last year. Arrangements will again be made for the distribution of grade range ewes under the terms of the live stock purchase and sale act by the live stock branch during the week of the sales.

P. F. Bredt, secretary, Saskatchewan live stock associations, at Regina, will be glad to furnish further information to all who are interested.

Grain for Seed Purposes

Too Many Varieties Grown on Canadian Farms

When selecting a variety of wheat or oats to sow on their farms, many farmers seem determined to obtain something different from that which their neighbors are sowing. This idea is entirely wrong when it comes to choosing a variety of grain for seed purposes. While visiting 100 farms in Waterloo county in 1915, the Commission of Conservation found that 28 varieties of oats were being sown, and 16 varieties of wheat. In Northumberland county 18 varieties, and in Carleton county 19 varieties of oats were found. Previous surveys disclosed similar conditions in other provinces. Many farmers are suffering a distinct loss by not sowing proper varieties. The most suitable variety for any of the farms visited in 1915 by the Commission may be found among the first two or three at the top of the list of those tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or at the O.A.C., Guelph.

Sow a variety which has been tested and tried, and which has given good results for years, and if your neighbor is sowing the same variety it will be so much the better—for him.

Do not try every new variety that is brought to your attention by beautiful illustrations in seed catalogues or by the persuasion of agents. The testing is being done for you at the institutions for that purpose, and the information you want in this connection can be had free by writing to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to your nearest agricultural college.—F.C.N.

Product of Kultur

In Bavaria I have visited excellent schools of all grades; to my own knowledge, the schools built in Munich during the last twenty years have been models in brick and mortar, equipment, baths, maps, diagrams, and so on. Yet not even the Prussians can have behaved more brutally than the Bavarians during this war. What son of the smallest Highland school, or the poorest place of teaching on some flat English plain, would assault age, infancy, and womanhood in war or peace as the sons of these pretentious school-shells at Munich have done? Or rejoice, at home, over hospital ships torpedoed and babies Zeppelined?—Sir James Yoxall.

Britain's regular army costs the Government \$1,500 a year each man.

The Deutschland And the Lusitania

Unpleasant Reminder Which a Mercantile Submarine May Bring to Americans

Charles S. Bryan, of Newburgh, N.Y., writes the following letter to the New York Sun:

No better evidence could be had of the lack of national unity, national spirit and national self-respect among the people of this country than the reception accorded by the press and general public to the submarine and its crew which recently arrived at Baltimore.

To recognize the genius of its builders and the daring of its crew is most fitting; but to greet with enthusiasm and hospitality a counter-part of the weapon which caused the wanton death of scores of our innocent women and children on the Lusitania, and for which crime, nay, even murder, the government owning this machine has not been brought to book, is enough to dishearten and disgust any American with red blood in his veins and possessing a minimum of self-respect.

Had the "boot been on the other foot" and the United States Government murdered German innocents, without having made immediate and complete reparation, it is more than probable that war would have been declared against us quickly, or failing in that, a visitor from us in the Deutschland type would not only have been denied clearance from a German port, but its crew would have needed police protection from the spontaneous and just wrath of a united and patriotic populace whose God is not money and whose national spirit knows no bounds.

Killed His Captor

Captured British Aviator Takes Revenge Upon German Officer

A Havre correspondent sends the following: A young British aviator was decorated in front of the troops for a flight accomplished in company with a German officer. The aviator had been obliged to descend within the German lines, and was made a prisoner by a German officer into whose hands he had fallen. The latter conceived the idea of making his prisoner take him in his aeroplane for a flight over the allied lines in order to make observations, which would not be disturbed by anti-aircraft fire, as the enemy would be misled by the cockade on the biplane.

The German officer reinforced his order with a revolver, and the aviator accordingly resumed his seat in the machine and strapped himself in securely. The German officer, with his pistol in his hand, took the observer's seat, and the couple then flew towards the allied lines, the aviator making a number of evolutions to the right and left, according to the orders of the German. Having seen sufficient, the officer of the Kaiser ordered the aviator to turn his machine, and in order to do so the aeroplane mounted higher, and suddenly turned over in an admirable loop. On righting himself the pilot found that he was alone, the German officer having for once been insufficiently strapped in. The aviator descended as quickly as possible into the British lines, where he received a welcome which took the form of a decoration.

Home Foods To Be Encouraged

London Times Reminds Public of Great Britain's Dependence on Overseas Supplies

In an article pleading for vigorous government encouragement of home-grown foods, the London Times, in an editorial article, says:

"Who fixes the price of bread? Who determines how much we shall pay for meat? The Chicago meat trust. Who decides how much our rasher of bacon shall cost? The Danish bacon producer. The price of our butter is largely regulated by Danish and French butter makers; the price of our cheese by Canadian and American cheese makers. With the exception of milk and fish, there is hardly any article of food the price of which is not controlled by foreign producers.

"At the present crisis the price of meat affords a good illustration of the grip of the foreign producer. On the whole, we may be grateful to the American meat trust for the moderation with which they have used their power. In the circumstances, why, it is asked, should we not fix maximum prices? A moment's reflection shows that this lever is powerless in the face of our necessity. We are dealing with an immensely wealthy organization which could easily afford to stand out of trade for a month. On the other hand, we cannot wait a single day. Whatever the price asked we must have the meat and we can't refuse the use of our ships, for without meat our armies and those of our Allies would starve."

A Heroic Spirit.

"I had rather have my boy a dead hero than a live slacker." The words were spoken by Mrs. Martha Dobbin of the Beach Road, Hamilton, when informed that her son, Private Ernest Dobbin, had been killed in action. Mrs. Dobbin has another son at the front and a third in training. We believe there are many whose sons from this city have fallen who are animated by the same heroic spirit. Some have already expressed it.—Stratford Beacon.

Decrease in Fisheries

Canadian Fishing Industry Not Doing as Well as it Should

The commission of conservation has been conducting an investigation into Canadian fisheries, and it finds the industry is not progressing. A report says:

"The excessive rise in prices which has characterized practically all staple commodities during recent years has had the effect largely of impairing the usefulness of statistical records, insofar as regard to the monetary standard, as reliable indication of progress or decline in respect to the output of any industry.

"This is particularly true with regard to the fishing industry. A glance at the statistics representing the money value of the output of Canadian fisheries shows a gradual but steady increase per annum for the whole of Canada.

"It will be found, however, on consulting the index number maintained by the department of labor, that the substantial increase since 1890 in the value of the annual output of our fisheries is largely a matter of a rise in prices, and that the actual increase in the quantity of fish caught is insignificant.

"Applying this test particularly to the Atlantic provinces, it will be found that the increase in the value of the total production is apparently accompanied by a decrease in the value of the catch."

When the Whistle Blew

A Dashing Charge By the French Troops Graphically Described

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, the special correspondent of the London Daily Express, in a spirited article on the great advance, says: During Friday night they (the French) had nothing to do but watch the shells of allied gunners bursting with absolute precision along the whole front. The Germans were firing, too, and the earth rocked like a railway platform when an express rushes through. Shells hid the skies. It was as if the demons of the nether regions had escaped and were filling the air with their lamentations.

Amid the terrible din the men lay down, with their knapsacks on, and had a meal of sardines, bread and cheese. Afterwards came the order "Stand to arms," and began firing through the trenches. Suddenly a whistle was blown, and a whispered command was passed along the ranks to fix bayonets. The whistle was blown again twice. Men adjusted their straps and shook hands. Everybody wore a fixed grin.

Twice the whistle sounded, and all rushed for the trench wall, eager to be out first and get it over. Like runners panting to reach the tape the men struggled into the roaring hell. Above the tictacking of machine guns, the rattle of rifle fire, and the grinding smashes of bursting shells, came the roar of men's voices, "En avant, Vive la France!"

Nearing their first goal the men were faced by a wall of bursting 75-shells from the supporting artillery—a wall formed of black clouds, their lower edges tinged with flames of green and red. The smoke curtain shut out the sunlight. Lumps of metal and earth descended in showers.

As they came nearer the wall they had to brace themselves on the rocky ground, like sailors in stormy weather. Across the wall German shells came pouring into the advancing ranks, which never wavered. Shrapnel fell in sheets, men fell stricken, but the ranks closed automatically. Then the fire curtain suddenly jumped like a jerky cinema film, rose, and fell on another trench further on. Nothing was left in front of our men but desolation. Everything had been flattened out of existence. The men leaped across the ruined trenches and rushed towards the wall of smoke and fire.

This drama was repeated again and again, always with the same success. The men approached the curtain, and saw it lift and fall further on. Our gunners' range was perfect.

In this cyclone of fire it was not possible to give a spoken command, and everything was done by gesture. When the officers lay down the men followed suit. The officers waved to the right or left to show the direction which the advance was to take.

Now and again there was sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting, but the men seemed to be inspired. Nothing could withstand them, and they won section after section of trenches.

Livestock Increase

Industry in Saskatchewan Is Now on Sound Basis

While there are 20,000 less sheep in the Dominion than there were a year ago, there is an increase in Saskatchewan this year of a little over 14,000 head, states Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Motherwell says that Saskatchewan's live stock industry is on a very sound and healthy basis at the present time, and that statistics show an increase in livestock returns for horses, cattle and sheep over the preceding two years, the increase in horses being 27,408 head, 51,063 cattle, 14,272 sheep.

There is a decrease in hogs of almost 150,000, this being due to the drought conditions in southwestern Saskatchewan in 1915.

There are 4,000 islands in the territories comprised by the Empire of Japan.

How Seeds Travel

Some Have Wings, Others Attach Themselves to Moving Objects

Seeds are great travellers. They move from place to place with the facility of a seasoned tourist, and their means of locomotion are more varied than that of even the most modern of these.

Some seeds have wings. The slightest breeze catches these light appendages and they are carried far and wide from the parent plant.

Others attach themselves to the clothes of men and to the hair of animals. These are carried in this manner. Still others travel in the stomachs of birds.

The seeds of the maple are particularly interesting. They are of the winged variety, and, when they become detached from the parent limb, a considerable distance may be traversed before a lodging place is finally found.

There are many forms and modifications of the winged seed, such as those of the linden, the hornbeam, the elm and the pine. These are all common trees and specimens of the seeds may be collected at various times during the seasons which they mature.

Some seeds also are provided with parachutes or umbrellas. These are not to keep the rain off, nor do they serve as a protection in any way, their object being solely to furnish a means of locomotion for the embryo plant. The seeds of the thistle, the milkweed, the dandelion, and, in fact, all seeds that have a downy or cottony growth are thus provided for aerial journeys.

Those that attach themselves to the clothes of men or the hair of animals are provided with hooked appendages for the purpose. An autumn walk through a pasture or any other uncultivated ground where weeds have been allowed to accumulate, will reveal the presence of a variety of these seeds. The lower parts of the clothing will be filled with them.

Other seeds have hard coats or shells which are covered in many cases with edible fruits. The fruit is eaten by the birds and the seeds not being digested are thus distributed from place to place.

Many groves of cedars which dot the landscape came into existence in this way. It will be noted that these trees are often in rows along fences. The fruit of the cedar is edible, but the seeds are not digested. Cherries, grapes, and many other small fruit are scattered in this manner.

The hard nuts of our nut-bearing trees are not used as food by birds or large animals, but are usually sought by squirrels and small rodents, which are in the habit of gathering and burying them in various places or storing them in large quantities for winter use.

The result is that a considerable percentage of those which are buried are never rediscovered by those hiding them. In time nature causes the hard shell to crack open, and the warmth and moisture of the soil brings the germ contained in the kernel into life. Thus a tree springs into existence.

It will be noted that the nuts which were buried by the squirrels did not germinate immediately after being buried, but waited until the warm weather of the spring came before they put forth their tender shoots. This is not because they willed it, but because the hard outer walls of the shell would not admit the air and water to the germ, so as to stimulate its growth.

It was necessary that the shell be frozen and broken by the action of the frosts and the weather before moisture could gain an entrance to cause the swelling of the germ. This peculiarity, when taken advantage of commercially, is called stratification.

Seeds with hard shells, such as cherries, peaches, plums and the like, have to be stratified—that is, they must be planted in the fall, where the plants are to grow, or they must be packed away in boxes of sand, in a position where they will freeze and remain frozen during the winter, in order that they may germinate the following spring.

If seeds of this character are stored and kept dry during the winter they will not germinate if planted in the spring.

Seeds with thin coats, however, like peas and beans, if treated in this manner, will be destroyed by the action of the cold, and no plants will result from planting them in the autumn. Such seeds must, from the nature of the case, be retained in a dry and comparatively warm place during the winter season in order that their vitality may not be destroyed.

Night Threshing By Electric Light.

With the aid of a new portable generator recently placed on the market, the farmer can now do his threshing in the coolness of the night and do it with a degree of thoroughness not excelled in the brightest sunlight. The dynamo is placed beside the thresher and is driven by a belt from the threshing machine. The apparatus is sufficiently powerful to light at least one acre light on the field of operations. When the farmer finds the spring thawing season suddenly thrust upon him and the ground ready to be plowed he can work his tractor far into the night with the aid of the same portable generator. It supplies light for two projecting lamps, one in front to light the way, and the other in the rear to show the plowed area.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBAND—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

CHAPTER XV.

There was a long silence between husband and wife when these words had fallen from Lady Ursula's lips. Just for one moment he looked at her as if he meant to deny, to expostulate, to utter the usual lies which came so readily to his lips. But one glance at her noble countenance, grave, dignified, yet sorrowful and even at that supreme crisis almost tender, caused him to change his mind.

He shrugged his shoulders and decided to make light of the matter.

"Well, what of it?"

She did not answer at once. The thoughts which chased each other rapidly through her mind were so poignant that she could not readily find expression for them.

"Oh, Paul!" she ejaculated at last, under her breath.

And then she choked back a rising sob and turned away towards the door without another word.

After a moment's consideration he followed her, and when she had gone a few steps along the passage which led to the great hall of the house, she felt his hand passed caressingly through her arm.

"Ursula," he whispered, in that coaxing, sympathetic voice which few people could ever resist, "I want to talk to you. Come in here."

They were passing the open door of the library, and, looking in, Paul saw that it was deserted. Indeed, nobody ever went into the library at Oare Court, except to smoke. It was the sort of house where you find six packs of cards to one book, and the condition of the rows of shining volumes suggested that they had been bought with the furniture.

Lady Ursula obeyed with that air of womanly dignity which made her obedience as majestic as it was gracious. She walked to the fireplace while her husband was shutting the door, and when he came up to her, her lips were moving slightly and her eyes were closed.

"Look here," he said, "I'm at a disadvantage."

She said nothing. Then he spoke with some slight show of irritation.

"What has she been telling you about me?"

Lady Ursula looked up at him with a world of sadness and something also of fear in her blue eyes. He felt that he had lost way with her, that there was less of tenderness and more of judgment in her expression than he was accustomed to see there. But that was, after all, inevitable, after the discovery which she had made. He must make a bold fight to get rid of the coldness which he saw behind her calm attitude. He realized vaguely that the affection of this noble woman, which he had not altogether despised, but which, nevertheless, he had been far from appreciating at its true value, had begun to fade before the fierce light which had been so suddenly thrown upon its object.

"All that Lady Creslow told me," answered she, gently, "she said before she knew—anything. I had no idea of—of the truth till this morning, when she saw you from the window, and you saw her."

"Well, well, then I hope there's no harm done."

Lady Ursula said nothing, and Paul poked the fire vigorously. Then, growing uneasy at her silence, he turned to her with a frown.

"Come," said he, "what did she tell you?"

Lady Ursula clasped her hands and kept her eyes down as she answered in a low voice—

"I can't repeat it. And what would be the use? You know she told me only the truth, and that it was dreadful, terrible for me to hear."

"She said that I was extravagant; that I was kept without money, in the silly idea that such treatment would make me economical. Of course it didn't. Instead, it drove me to use any means that came to hand."

Lady Ursula stretched out her hand to stop him.

"Don't! I know, I know," said she in a hoarse whisper.

"She told you that I forged my father's name?"

"Don't, don't!"

"That I did other things that are

not usually done except by impecunious people. Well, I admit it. I don't even ask for consideration for the fact that I was young, very young—that I was hardly used. You, who see my mother now—when she is growing old, when she has softened a little—can have no idea how harsh she could be when she was younger. I don't attempt to excuse myself; I know I resented being harshly treated, and I showed my resentment in ways that you could not approve. All I say is, that what is past is past, that if I gave trouble to my people ten years ago, I have done the best I could to atone, by blotting myself out of their existence. They sent me away, and I remained away for years. Was I to be an exile for ever? I tell you there is such a thing as love of one's country, longing to see the old places, to be amongst one's own countrymen. I plead guilty to this, that after the lapse of years I broke my promise never to come back. But I came under an assumed name, and I have never made any attempt to see any of my people; on the contrary, I have avoided them. If my mother says I have made any appeal to her she is lying to you."

"She never said so. She told me about her sons, that was all," said Lady Ursula gently.

"And she cannot forgive. Well, which side do you take? That of the mother who can't forgive, or that of the son, who is made to pay for his youthful folly in a banishment which is meant to last for his life?"

She looked up at him for the first time, and he saw that her eyes were moist.

"Don't you think, Paul, that you ought to have told me everything before I married you?" she asked, avoiding the challenge.

He hesitated. He was touched by the gentleness with which she had listened and with which she answered him. He felt more strongly than he would have believed possible that he was anxious for this sweet-natured, noble woman to think the best she could of him. In the old days he had held feminine nobility and dignity very lightly; he had been attracted only by physical gifts, and had frequented such society as was little calculated to enhance his opinion of the sex.

Now for the first time in all his life he was impressed by something which had begun by boring him. In marrying Lady Ursula, he had caught at a good opportunity of regaining a footing in the ranks of good society by a lucky marriage into a family which lived in such a restricted circle that there appeared to be little chance of an awkward meeting with any of his own relations.

He had looked upon Lady Ursula with favor indeed, as the means of supplying him with pocket money without his being forced to work for it in the shady ways—which were alone open to a man of his antecedents. But he had never felt anything like love for her until now, when the gentleness with which she listened, the grave sweet patience with which she heard his account of his doings, impressed him as no woman's qualities had ever impressed him before.

It was in a voice which thrilled her with its self-abasement that he said, after a long silence—

"If I had told you I should have lost you."

She hung her head. It looked as if she, the innocent one, were the guilty partner. There was another pause, and then she turned to him quickly, and laying her hands lightly on his breast, looked with earnest, passionate eyes into his face.

"But you're sorry, aren't you, Paul? Oh, I can see you are! You would give the world to have that time over again. And it would be different, ever so different. Oh, I know it, I'm sure of it. If you had not changed, if you had not repented, I should have shrunk from you. I can trust my instincts to have told me if you had been anything but what you are! Oh, Paul, you don't know how happy I am now that I know. For indeed I have had to put up with some trials to my faith in you, haven't I?"

He was bewildered, astonished, at the simplicity which was so ready to see the best side. She went on—

"You can forgive poor Tom now, can't you, for thinking what he did? Of course he had heard stories about you when you were very young, from people who didn't understand."

Paul breathed more freely. Things were going well for him indeed, since she was willing to believe that there was nothing against him but his very early past. As things were turning out, the meeting with his mother had been a piece of luck, instead of a misfortune.

He hastened to follow up his advantage.

"And now, dear," he said, as he held his wife's arm, and looked down into her face, "I do hope you'll persuade that fool of a brother of yours to leave me in peace. Tell him what you know, or as much as you think right to tell him, and make him understand that he must do one of two things: leave me alone, and recognize that the fact of my having been

a little wild years ago doesn't put me outside the pale of society, or else denounce me to my face and take the consequences."

Lady Ursula was drying her eyes, for she had ended by shedding a few tears.

"I will do my best," she said. "If only you had been more open with us about the past; if you had told us your real name instead of passing under another one, you wouldn't have been so much worried by the boy."

"Well, persuade him, if you can, that I've turned over a new leaf, and that I'm doing my best to make his sister a happy wife," said Paul, with a note of new tenderness in his voice which echoed in the sympathetic heart of Lady Ursula.

"I will, I will," said she.

(To Be Continued.)

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization. The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly \$34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

Straightening Warped Boards

A method of permanently straightening boards used for table tops, floors or other finished surfaces, that have become warped is as follows:—Re-saw the board lengthways into strips, about three inches wide. Joint all edges and glue the pieces together, being careful to reverse every other piece sideways. Then plane the surface carefully, after the glue has well set and is perfectly dry, and the board will not warp again.

Capturing a Mine Layer
Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvagers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about \$800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precursor in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

Germany Cannot Yet
Divide the Earth

Maximilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maximilien Harden, writing in *Die Zukunft*, says:

What pressure could force a quick conclusion of peace?

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostok. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength."

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion of Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power."

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America. England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries."

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning of nearly at the beginning of the joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen."

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukovina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?"

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy."

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort, and according to our experience, still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the *London Times* at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and I start as far as the fence, and you call go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary" is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map."—London Daily News.

By Auto to Ed- monton

The auto party consisting of Dr. G. R. Ross, A. G. Studer, and the Editor with his son Fred, which left here on Tuesday afternoon of last week in Dr. Ross' Overland for Edmonton arrived home on Friday evening last after a very pleasant and instructive trip of 325 miles.

Perhaps a short description of the journey will be of interest to local automobile owners who contemplate making the same trip as well as giving some information as to crop conditions along the road.

The party commenced their trip in a steady rain which started a few minutes after they had left town and kept up for some hours. However, they were optimistic enough to keep on and their faith was justified for after the first half day the weather was ideal at all times. The roads from Didsbury to Olds need no description as they are well enough known. After leaving Olds they are in good condition as far as Red Deer except in one place where there is a very badly exposed wooden culvert, between Innisfail and Penhold. North of Red Deer about four miles there is a piece of road that is a disgrace to any civilized country and the Public Works Department of the Alberta government no doubt will hear considerable about this section as it is on the main road to Edmonton and all automobiles going or coming are held up here until a farmer who lives just north of the worst spot comes out to take down his fence to let them through his fields. This is where the party got mired the first time but fortunately with the help of good hauling tackle and the assistance of another gentleman who was held up on the north side as well as the said farmer we got safely through and found excellent roads into Lacombe which was reached about 8 p.m. The party put up here for the night and continued the journey at 6 a.m. the next morning. Fortunately for the travellers they passed the Asylum in the early morning and they got safely by without being detained, reaching Ponoka in time for breakfast at 8.30 on Wednesday morning. This being Fair day in Ponoka several holiday parties were met going into town but the travellers did not stop as they had been informed that they had the worst part of the journey ahead of them through the large Indian reservation between Ponoka and Wetaskiwin. This proved true in a sense as the road was rough with one or two bad spots, but with the careful driving of the Doctor and the assistance of a Ford car ahead which trailed the way the party got through safely, reaching Wetaskiwin about 11 a.m. From Wetaskiwin to Edmonton the roads were in excellent shape and good time was made, the party reaching the King Edward hotel on Wednesday noon in time for lunch.

At Edmonton the party attended to business and when through visited around and left Edmonton on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Excellent time was made to Wetaskiwin as the roads were in good shape, a speed of 43 miles an hour being made at some places. After leaving Hobema, south of Wetaskiwin, the party found that a front spring had been broken somewhere along the journey and stopped to fix it as best they could and then went on, but they again got into trouble at a bad mud hole when the car sank to the running board on one side. This meant all hands got to work as there was no house or farm anywhere near the place as it was in the Indian reservation, but finally with hard work and the assistance of Mr. Studer with the shovel the car was finally released and the party continued the journey to Ponoka which was reached about six o'clock. Luckily they found a machinist here who was on to his job and who fixed the spring in a very workmanlike manner, the party leaving Ponoka about 10 o'clock at night and making Lacombe about 12 o'clock. The rest of the journey was uneventful as far as getting home was concerned although these mishaps delayed the party considerably.

A side trip to Gull lake, west of Lacombe, was taken in the early morning. Most of the cottages at the lake were empty, no doubt the season being too far advanced for a later stay of their owners, but it was a pleasure to see this large body of clear sparkling water with its fine white sandy beach and pretty surroundings. It is a place well worth visiting.

As far as could be seen travelling along the road the crops north of Red Deer are from two to three weeks earlier than south of that point, in fact most of the cutting had been done and the crop looked to be a very heavy one. There was a considerable amount of green feed to be cut yet, but the grain for harvesting was all cut and looked to be in splendid condition. The weather according to reports had been very good, they have not had nearly as much rain as we have had this summer. They have had harder frosts than in the central part of the province but their grain was so far advanced that it has hurt them but very little. At the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe they were threshing and several places were seen where they were making preparations to thresh.

The cities and towns visited all looked prosperous. Lacombe and Wetaskiwin especially giving the visitors a good impression with their wide well-kept streets, business blocks and residences.

The party arrived home, after making a stop at Innisfail where the editor met Bro. Westland of the Province, having a short talk over old times, about 8.30 on Friday evening, somewhat tired by their long trip but ready to go back again when circumstances permitted.

A Reply to Mr. Reist

DIDSBURY, ALTA., SEPT. 11, '16
EDITOR DIDSBURY PIONEER.

DEAR SIR:—I would like space in your paper to reply to those articles in your paper of recent issue. Re the School and the reply by Mr. Reist.

First, with regards to the School Board and the staff I am satisfied to leave the management of School affairs in their hands. But any ratepayer has the right to enter a protest if he or she may desire to do so.

Re Mr. Reist's reply.

It certainly looks to me as though Mr. Reist went too far in calling any British subject a Kaiser. To most of us the term is equivalent to a liar, and murderer.

If Mr. Reist takes exception to the first article he has that right, but abusing an opponent is no argument. If he has been persecuted unjustly he has my sympathies. He talks of conscription. I have always been bitterly opposed to it in the years gone by, but in times of National crises like this it is the only fair and just system. Why should some homes send two, three and in many cases all the men there are to fight for their country and our country, their homes and Mr. Reist's and my home, for their wives and mothers and sisters and our children, and Mr. Reist and I go free. No, Mr. Editor, conscription is not for those who would go and can't but for those who fail to realize their country's need. We as Canadians have had our freedom paid for by the blood of our grand sires on many a bloody field and are we to say we won't defend that freedom so dearly bought because of an already too kindly government. Perish the thought.

One word to the young men of this district who are able to respond to their country's call but have not yet done so. Our country needs you. Is it nothing to us that Belgium is a nation without a country. For honor's sake, Belgium died by thousands that her honor might not be tarnished. Is it nothing to us that 10,000 French, men women and young girls, have been driven like slaves from their homes. That in

the retreat of 20,000 Serbians before the Hun soldiers only 8,000 survived. Think of the boys we know who have gone, Dr. Weart, Dr. Reid, Sexsmith, Woods, John Elliott, late of Didsbury, already wounded three times and now back in the trench. Grant, Coffey, Swan and many others. They are calling for help and should we hold back. No man able and fit to go and who does not can expect to escape criticism. You are judged morning, noon and night.

Already some of us have had friends and relatives pay the supreme price that our and your homes may be safe. There is such a thing as a man saving his body at the expense of his soul and we, who are at home should ask ourselves if we CAN'T go, are we doing our duty? What can we say in the years to come when asked the question "What did you do?"

Thanking you in advance,
FRED MOYLE.

[Note—This is the last letter on this subject that will be published, the subject having been pretty well aired after being the cause of much comment on the street for some months, and no good end would be served now the matter has been plainly placed before the public.—Editor]

DIDSBURY FAIR

List of prize winners

(Continued from page 5)

Ladies saddle horse, ridden, 1st Mrs. Vernon Shantz, 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd, Peter Dick.
Gents saddle horse, ridden, 1st Vernon Shantz, 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd E. O. Waite.

Girls pony, ridden, 16 years and under, 1st Chas. Foss, 2nd Peter Liesemer, 3rd Lyn Crowell.

Girls pony, ridden, 12 and under, 1st Peter Dick, 2nd R. C. Ray, 3rd David Irwin.

Boys pony, ridden, 16 and under, 1st Chas. Foss, 2nd D. Irwin, 3rd Wess Hardy.

Boys pony ridden, 12 years and under, 1st E. O. Waite, 2nd R. C. Ray, 3rd Wess Hardy.

Farmers single driver, twice around ring, style and speed considered, 1st E. Christner, 2nd D. Dippel, 3rd R. C. Ray.

PUREBRED CATTLE

Shorthorn bull, 2 years or over, 1st Abner Hunsperger, 2nd Allan Hunsperger.

Shorthorn cow, 1st David Irwin. Holstein bull, 2 years and over, 1st J. W. Bicknell.

Ayrshire bull, 2 years or over, 1st Norman Clarke.

Ayrshire cow, 1st Norman Clarke. Ayrshire heifer, 2 years old, 1st Norman Clarke.

GRADE CATTLE

Dairy Cow, 1st David Irwin, 2nd R. Houston.

Dairy Heifer, 2 years old, 1st and 2nd E. A. Brubacher.

Dairy heifer, 1 year old, 1st David Irwin.

Beef cow, 1st and 2nd E. A. Brubacher.

Beef heifer, 2 years old, 1st E. A. Brubacher.

Beef heifer, 1 year old, 1st David Irwin.

Boys Class, Heifer under 1 year, dairy bred, 1st Roscoe Irwin.

Heifer, under 1 year, beef bred, 1st Roscoe Irwin.

SWINE—PUREBRED

Berkshire boar, under 1 year, 1st Wess Hardy.

Berkshire sow, under 1 year, 1st W. Hardy.

Berkshire pair, under 6 months, 1st W. Hardy.

Tamworth sow, 1st O. W. Stauffer.

Poland China boar, 1 year or over, 1st Dan Dippel, 2nd Amos Weber.

Poland China pair, under 6 months, 1st Richard Houston, 2nd Dan Dippel.

Duroc Jersey boar, over 1 year, 1st Otto Klein.

Duroc Jersey boar, under 1 year, 1st Otto Klein.

Duroc Jersey sow, under 1 year, and Duroc Jersey pair, under 6 months, 1st in each Otto Klein.

Boys Class, pig under 6 months, 1st Ivan Ray.

Lamb, under 6 months, 1st Orval Weber.

(To be continued)

AROUND THE TOWN

W. Nelson of Sunnyslope was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. B. E. Spink was a visitor over the week end at Calgary.

Opera House, Saturday night, a big Broadway feature entitled "Digby Bell."

Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Deadrick, and Mrs. Irwin will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Shantz of Carstairs were visiting with their daughter, Mrs. A. Ruby over the week end.

The 113th Batt. (Kilties) left for somewhere on Monday night. This is the regiment to which Private H. Roeth belongs and of course he went with them.

Mrs. G. Anderson wife of Private G. Anderson the former principal of the Didsbury schools, is visiting with Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Marshall for a few days.

Miss Bauer and Miss Carter will provide lunch at the meeting of the Tipperary Club on Wednesday night next, September 27th.

The new binder truck for carrying the binder over wet land can be secured at the Alberta Metal Culvert and Tank Co's factory. These are only being made up on order.

A thimble tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Stark on Wednesday, September 27th, from 3 to 5 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited. Red Cross sewing will be provided.

The subjects of the sermons in the Evangelical church on Sunday will be, "What Christ is to the believer," and "Digging out stopped up wells," in the afternoon and evening respectively. Everybody welcome.

A public ball will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Leuzler block, on Friday evening, September 22nd, under the auspices of the Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F. See small posters announcing price of admission. Refreshments served.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith received a letter from his son George, who is in the hospital in England, stating that he has to undergo another operation on his wounded arm which has not yet healed. George is feeling a little blue through being in the hospital so long.

BUSINESS CHANGE

The contract between McClaine-Wright Co. and the Alberta Metal Culvert and Tank Co. having expired, J. R. Good will continue to operate the business under the old firm name.

J. R. Good, Manager.

STRAYED

Strayed from east Didsbury, one black horse branded L B on left hip and thigh. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. FRED MOYLE. o11

Are you Bilious?

Don't let it run too long, it will lead to chronic indigestion. In the meanwhile you suffer from miserable, sick headaches, nervousness, depression and allow complexion just try CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS. They relieve fermentation, indigestion—gently but surely cleanse the system and keep the stomach and liver in perfect running order.

At all druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

TAKE THESE



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120
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Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

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GRADUATE OPTICIAN
32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta
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Born

SNYDER—On Sunday, September 17th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Snyder, a daughter.